The Status of the Church Set Forth and Useful Hints Given in Regard to Continuing and Increasing Its Sphere of Labor and Usefulness.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- In the ecumenical Methodist conference yesterday, at the conclusion of the regular programme of the day, Secretary King announced that the subcommittee which had been charged with the preparation of the address from the ecumenical conference to the Methodist churches and Methodists throughout the world had completed its work, and the report

The Ecumenical Methodist Conference to the Methodist People Throughout the World: We, the members of the second ecumenical Methodist conference, assembled in Washington, greet our brethren in every land to which our common faith has spread "Grace unto ye and peace from God, our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ."

We glorify God for the prosperity which He has given to our churches. By H is blessing they have grown until they number 25, 200,000 of adherents. This is full of encour agement. An organization which has grown so rapidly in the free competition of the churches, and even crippled in some of its branches by many artificial disabilities. must be in vital harmony with its environments. By the most inexorable test Meth odism is proved to be singularly adapted to the needs of men. Although many adjustents and developments must undoubted be made to accomplish fully our mission let us beware of thinking that any vital changes are necessary. Faithfully using our present means, under the blessing of God, our prosperity will grow. We refoice to recognize the substantial unity which exists among the various Methodist bodies. Its firm basis is a common creed. We are all faithful to the simple scriptural and generous theology which God through the clear intellect and loving heart of John Wesley restored to His church. The intellectual movement and the social changes of our time may have led to some changes in the form of expression or some shifting of the emphasis of our teaching, but they have not led us even to reconsider that living theology which has abundantly proved it self upon our pulses. Indeed, it would be strange if, while other churches are drawing toward it, we should have departed from it. And there are other grounds of unity. We are proud of the same spiritual ances try; we sing the same holy hymns; ou modes of worship are very similar, and what is most important of all, the type of religious experience is fundamentally the same throughout the Methodist world. Our as the forms in which they are accidentally embodied.

Rejoicing in these things, we think that the time has come for a closer co-operation of the Methodist churches both at home and abroad, which shall prevent waste of power and unhallowed rivalry. Before the eyes of many of us passes the delightful vision of a time when, in each land where it is planted. Methodism shall be for every useful purpose and the Methodism of the world shall be a close and powerful federation of the churches for the spread of the kingdom of Christ. We need to combine our energies, we have to do is vas urgent. The skepticism and indifference which are so natural to the human heart has theen re-enforced by an abuse of science and philosophy. The hard lot of millions makes At very difficult for them to believe in God, our Father. There is so much that churches have not done to redress the wrongs and heal the sufferings of mankind that is is fixed for many to believe in their divine mission. The standing evils of so-ciety are aggravated by the close pressure in our great cities, and are discovered to the eyes of all our daily newspapers. Let us preach and live the Gospel of Christ in its integrity, dismissing all narrow conception of our duty. Let us trace the moral evil of men to its true source in their surroundings, their physical natures, their ignorance, their passions and their will, and set ourselves to deal comprehensively with them. To these specific ailments

of mankind let us apply specific remedies. To do this it will be necessary for the members of our churches to make a full use of their political rights. To allow the great powers of law and government and their still greater influence to fall into the hands of ungodly men would be incredible folly God forbid that any of our churches should become the instruments of political parties. It is doubtless necessary that individuals should have party attachments, and Methodists are found in

all the great historic parties. But when a member of our church has taken his place in that political connection, which is most in harmony with his ideas and convictions, let him never forget that there are great moral interests superior to all party exigencies in which he must seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness. Every proposal that im-peris the sanctity of the home, the purity of women, the innocence of children, that violates the Christian Sabbath, that sanctions and increases wrong, should be impartially and earnestly resisted.

Of a few of the great evils which admit in some degree of public treatment we can not he silent. Intemperance, the fruitful mother of evils, is largely created by legalized sumptation. Is it too much to ask that our people will combine to use all legal instruments to abate this wanton solicitazion of men to vice and crime? Let as discourage in every way gambling and betting, which spring from the love of excitement and the lust of gain-two of the besetting evils, and let us abstain from all reckless speculation in business which can not be distinguished from gambling. Excessive and unfair competition which is secreting so much bitterness in the breasts of men and depositing so many of the materials of convulsion in society, should be steadily avoided and discountenanced. And shall we not do all we can in quiet time to mold public opinion and establish courts of arbitration, so that the complicated crime of aggressive war may be averted.

We need to employ with the utmost sconomy all our resources. One secret of the strength of Methodism has been the free play which it allows to the gifts and energies of its laity. The pastoral work of our class leaders has been of the highest value. Local preachers, born In England and America, were of great ser-Tice in the early history of our church. It is to be hoped that the multiplication of mysteries may not tempt us to think that lay preaching is unnecessary. We thank God for the young men and women in our mission bands who are carrying the Gospel to remote villages and into the alleys and courts of our crowded cities.

Among the wasted treasures of the church are the delicate sensibilities, the tact, the tenderness, and the persuasive power of holy women. We are all agreed that the badly. Seven passengers are on board, meeds of the world require, and that the conditions of the age allow, that such women should take a more prominent place in the work of the church. The social means of grace in which Methodism is so rich are a congenial sphere for their best talents In social and Denevolent work which is springing up on every hand, and is one of the most Caopeful features of the time, their gifts are andispensable and valuable. We distinctly approve of associations in which, unfettered By any vow, godly women may be organtred for ministry to human needs and sorrows. But we hope that with their enlightening opportunities women may not be tempted to undervalue the sphere in which they are not only supreme, but alone, as the alleged boodlers to justice. oun in his path through the heavens, the

The children of the church have occupied the attention of the conference. In the formation and wonderful progress of the great societies on the American continent of the church in the Epworth league we greatly rejoice. We should be glad if similar finding of her body yesterday in an ice societies adapted to other conditions would house. Her throat was cut from ear to be established in other parts of the Methodist world. To bring young people together under its hallowing influence, to watch over their reading and recreation in which so many perils lie, to combine and direct their ardor and energy to cause of the highest duties of the church. We could that our Sunday-schools have not as yet

ADDRESS TO METHODISTS realized this vast possibility; but the nome s the great nursery of religious faith and life. They are one-sided theories of conience which prevent our looking for signs of the religious faith and life with the dawn of intelligence and the first development of will. False tests in which the nature of a child is quite forgotten prevent us from finding them. We would that parents should feel that they can not look too early for the faint beginning of the spiritual life in the hearts of their children, nor too carefully foster them. At the same time we must insist, as we have always done, that the nature of religious life should be definite and conscious. It may arise as gradually

and gently as a summer morning breaks. At the conclusion of the reading of the address it was unanimously adopted without amendment by the conference. It will be signed by all of the officers who have presided ever the conferences and by the four secretaries, and will then be distributed by the senior bishops and presidents of Methodist conferwould be presented by Dr. Chapman, of ences throughout the world as an em-England. This gentleman came upon ical Methodist conference respecting the platform and read the address, as the present state and future of Meth-

RANDY'S ROARERS.

Lord Randolph Churchhill's Lion Stories Creating Diversion in English Society. London, Oct. 20 .- Lord Randolph Churchill's lion story in the Graphic is giving the public needed diversion in this season of mourning for the loss of distinguished men. Some of the papers are cruel enough to speak of his ordship's story of adventures with the lions as idiotic, and one writer goes so far as to suggest that if Churchill bearded the monarch of the African wilds, the lion he met must have been stuffed. Then cruel comparisons are drawn between Churchill and Gordon Cumming, the lion hunter, and altogether his lordship is likely to have a bad quarter of an hour when he glances over the mail that will bring

him yesterday's papers. In addition to the merciless chaffing in the press, the lighter theaters have seized upon "Randy and his Lions" as a subject for the amusement of the profane. A singer named Roberts, in the Gaiety, has composed a new and blood-curdling verse in addition to her usual topical song, and the roars that greet the allusion to the valiant hunter 'Randy" put an African lion's quite at a discount.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN PLOT.

Russia Negotiating with Ex-King Milan of Servia for Certain Alleged Rights for a Monetary Consideration.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.-The Austrian minister at Belgrade, Baron Theemel, has made a formal request for information from the regency as to the reported mortgaging by ex-King Milan to a Russian bank of certaian alleged rights in Servia for the sum of 2,000,000 roubles advanced by the bank. As Milan is not known to have any individual property in Servia, a suspicion prevails in Vienna that the Russian government has paid Milan two millions in order to vest in Russia some political claim upon the country. As King Alexander is not likely to be married for some years and as Milan is his son's heir, and also retains certain rights under the act of abdication, it is clear that Russia has not paid the money for nothing at a time when she has no money to spare for useless purposes.

A BAD ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed and One Fatally Injured by a Derailed Locomotive. WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 20.-A wreck on the Santa Fe last evening, about 10 miles south of here, resulted in the instant death of two men, fatal injury to another, and bad fractures and scalds to two more. The dead and wounded were all on an engine sent down to the relief of a stock train ditched near Derby.

The locomotive had been to the scene of the wreck and was returning to the city for more help when it jumped the track and plunged into a deep ditch, turning a complete somersault and burying its human freight.

Frank Mulvey, yardmaster, and Thomas Wade, fireman, were killed. Phil Reimer, engineer, had both legs fractured and was fatally burned. Frank Young and John Martin were badly hurt. All the men belonged to

Wichita. STARVATION IN RUSSIA.

The Dogs of the District of Jetinchef

Nearly All Eaten for Food. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 20 .- Advices from southeastern Russia state that extraordinary measures are being taken everywhere by the local authorities to deal with the distress and that systematic personal application is being made to all the well-to-do for aid. The appeals do not bring in as much as was hoped, on account of the stagnant condition of trads.

From the district of Jetinchef comes peculiar story to the effect that the dogs of that region, which are noted for sagacity, and which are used largely for carrying burdens and other domestic duties by the peasantry, have nearly all disappeared, having been killed by their owners and others for

Rough Experience in a Storm. Lewes, Del., Oct. 20 .- The schooner Rebecca J. Evans, Capt. B. M. Fernandez, from Brava, Cape Verde islands, for Boston, put into the breakwater for repairs and provisions yesterday morning. She encountered a severe gale October 2, which blew with great force thirteen days from southeast to northwest, blowing sails, tearing away sheeting from stern, stern boat anchor and sixty fathons of hawser. The cabin and forecastle were filled with water. The ballast shifted and considerable of the vessel's material was washed off deck. The vessel is leaking

including two ladies. Influenza in Victoria. OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 20.-Mr. Senecal ex-superintendent of government printing, was arrested yesterday on charges of being implicated in boodle transactions. Secretary Chapleau, it is said, tried hard to shield his old friend Senecal, but Sir John Thompson, minister of justice, threatened to resign if there was any interference on the part of his colleagues with the line of campaign he had mapped out for bringing the

Sulcide of an Aged Lady. CORTLAND, N. Y., Oct. 20.-Mrs. Sam-A search was made and resulted in the Mrs. Williams was 75 years of age. GRADY IN BRONZE.

Unveiling of the Mounment to Henry W. Grady in Atlanta.

Tribute to the "Journalist, Orator, Patriot" by the People-Synopsis of the Oration of Gov. Hill of New York.

Grady on one of the principal streets of Atlanta was unveiled in the presence ernor of Georgia and a large assemblage of southern people. The universal love and respect in which Henry Grady was held, more than the presence of New York's chief executive, gave to the occasion more than local interest. The entire nation was interested in the erection of the monuthough the nation's sympathies were with her people in honoring the disceremony was high noon. A cloudless sky in the east at dawn gave promise of a bright day. The promise was fulfilled, for when the hour for assembling, 10:30 o'clock, arrived, the sun shone brightly on the busy streets of the city. the American journal as follows: The sound of music and the tramp of marching feet had been heard all companies and the civil organizawhich were to take in the parade, marched to the place of assembling. The procession formed on Mitchell street, the right resting on Washington street, and extending along capitol avenue past the state capitol. The cavalry and the carriages which were to convey the governor of the state and distinguished guests of the occasion to the monument were ranged along the east side of the capitol. A local committee, headed by the president of the Grady monument association, Mr. Northen, had called at the hotel and escorted Gov. Hill to the state capitol, where Gov. Northen received him. Shortly before 11 o'clock Gov. Hill was escorted to a carriage drawn by four white horses which stood at the foot of the capitol steps. He was accompanied by Gov. Northen, Mrs. Northen and Clark Howell, who succeeded Henry Grady as managing editor of the Atlanta Constitution. The distinguished visitors from New York were distributed with members of the monument committee in the carriages following. When the guests had taken their places in the carriages the news was carried to the grand marshal, Col. W. E. Calhoun, by one of his aides, and a

few minutes after the command to march was given. Marshal Calhoun role at the head of the column with ten aides, five from the Fourth Georgia battalion in full uniform, and five in civilian dress with gray sashes and leggings. The procession was in six divisions, under command respectively of Lieut. A. P. Wood-Thomas, Capt. R. A. Braile, Col. Albert | that moment began a new era of fellowship Howell and Lieut. John L. Beattie. A followed by the famous Mexican band. the Grady cadets, a battalion of police, the Atlanta artillery and the Moreland Park cadets.

In the second division were the Adolph Brandt division Knights of Pythias and the Atlanta division Knights of Pythias.

In the third division, headed by the Fourth artillery band, marched the confederate veterans, and behind them O. M. Mitchell Post G. A. R.

members of the Railroad league, several hundred strong. In the fifth division were representatives of the press, including two hundred men from the editorial, busi-

ness, typographical and mechanical departments of the Constitution. Behind them marched a squad of newsboys. The sixth division was headed by the governor's horseguard, which acted as state and his distinguished guest from New York. Besides those already

named there were in the carriages Mayor Hemphill and the members of the general council and the Traveling Men's association.

Following the line of carriages came the fire department with seven com

panies and seventy men in line. Mayor Hemphill had declared the while the sidewalks were thronged with citizens of Atlanta and visitors had come in on the morning trains. There were comparatively few decorapassed through the principal streets of bama, to Lloyd, to Decatur, to Pryor, to Peachtree, to Marietta, and down Marietta street to the statue. As the first division passed the monument the Grady cadets were detached and they statue as a guard of honor. The procession passed on through position about the monument after the governor and his guests had left their carriages, Gov. Northen, Gov. Hill and the other guests with the members of the monument committee took seats on the stand where accommodations play. had been provided for five hundred.

Gov. Hill was greeted with loud applause by the crowd which had assembled about the monument and which filled Marietta street in both directions. It was shortly after noon when the Mexican band having rendered a selection, President Northen called the assemblage to order. Miss Gussie Grady, the only daughter of Henry Grady, then stepped forward and drew the cord which held the canvass in its place about the figure on the monument. The cloth slipped from the statue leaving the bronze figure revealed. It was greeted with cheer after cheer by the great assembly.

When the noise had in part subsided Rev. J. W. Lee was introduced to deliver the invocation. At its conclusion Hon. Fulton Colville read a statement prepared by the monument committee of New York. Gov. Hill received a as in the case of the German emperor. most enthusiastic greeting from the as-

semblage. He said:

ly finds a parallel in the history of the wor.d It is an occurrence upon which ear est attention of the whole people is riveted at this hour, because of its peculiar sig-nificance. Not to the memory of a great soldier or a famous statesman is this statue

unveiled to-day, but to a plain citizen of the republic. A "journalist, orator, patriot." Gov. Hill then reviewed the early life of Mr. Grady up to the time when he became editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and continued:

Journalist, orator, patriot! Did ever

sculptor's chisel cut a truer or worthier epi-taph? Journalist, orator, patriot! What ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 22.-The monument erected in memory of Henry W. three words portray more truly Grady's life work? What are fuller in suggestion and significance? He began when journalism of the governor of New York, the gov- in the south was at a low ebb; when readers were scarce and newspaper enterprise was stagnant; when industry was paralyzed and trade stood still. when journalism was vigorous, resourceful and influential; when comgreat strides, when prosperity had replaced poverty, and help and energy had taken the place of despair and indifference. In this transformation of conditions he was the ment, and Atlanta felt as most conspicuous partis in. True to his conception of journalism, and unselfish in his work, he turned the wonderful power of the tinguished dead. The hour set for the of his stricken land from the blight of war, the restoration of its prosperity, the develop ment of its resources, the resignation of its

> new ambitions and new ideas. The orator next reviewed the history of the newspaper press, and criticised

people to the hardships and the kindling of

What our own newspapers omit rather than what they print is blameworthy. When through the forenoon as the military all American statesmen are editors our political parties will cease to suffer from an exclusion of first race champions to put their case to the widest audience. I pay for many American newspapers to give me all the news of the world. Such news not one of them supplies, not even those which are making colossal fortunes for their proprietors. Any journalist at his dwells, in which his own thoughts live and move, news only from the world which he

That he has eyes for better things in the future of journalism, however, was evidenced when the governor con-

tinued: The press is our best security for the preservation of our political institutions. It is our best safeguard against the perversion of our government, against oading it up with private business. To our ditors we may look when socialism and centralization stands unrebuked by those to whom ballots have intrusted that posibility. The freedom and growth of the press will at last invigorate that clause of our constitution which withholds from government all but a few specific and expressly granted powers. Better every just expansion of private freedom than any growth of governmental functions, still more of governmental usurpation.

Coming to the famous "New South" speech delivered by Mr. Grady at the New England dinner, Gov. Hill said: Grady, carrying to the north with him that burden of public care, and by his inspired eloquence, convincing us of the earnestness of his message, touched the chord of hunan sympathy and true patriotism, and again the loosened ties of sectional friendship. From that moment, appeals to sectional prejudice fell on deaf ears; from that moment attempts to array section against section were vain. The north put away its vague fears and its animosities engendered by war and allowed expression to its quickened sympathies, which the south, perceiving and feeling, met with rompt response and Irank trust. From

and fraternity. But his speech at the Boston banquet in squad of mounted police led the way, December, 1889, was the ablest and grandest presentation of the position of the south on Then came the Fourth battalion with the race problem that has ever been put forth. With this speech Grady's mission of peace was ended. For the last time that eloquent voice had sounded the note of reonciliation and in the very home of puritanism. It was his last effort and his last sacrifice. At Boston he contractd the disease which caused his death. True are the sweet words of the nscription upon his monument that "When he died he was literally loving a nation in peace." A nation in peace, a broad land disturbed by no civil dissensions, threatened by no foreign enemy, a people united The fourth division was made up of py. No trace of conflict, no bit-nembers of the Railroad league, sev-

That people rejoicing in the universal spirit of fraternity, retaining only the pleasant recollections of the past, harmoniously solving the problems of civilization, working out together the grand destiny of a common country—that people will ever hold in grateful remembrance the life and public service of Henry W. Grady.

By an unfortunate oversight the committee of arrangements omitted sending an invitation to Mrs. Grady guard of honor to the governor of the and her children to take part in the parade. They were on the stand, how-

THE SHILLELAH

An an Arbiter of Factional Differences

LONDON, Oct. 22.-Faction fights are of almost hourly occurrence in Cork, and the excitement is growing to a deday a holiday and most all the stores gree that can not, according to appearalong the line of march were closed, ances, long be unattended by blood-

There is some hesitation among the from the surrounding country who McCarthyites as to whether they will run Mr. William O'Brien or Mr. Michael Davitt against Mr. John Redmond. tions on the buildings. The procession | In the event of nominating Mr. Davitt, the letters of nomination at Kilkenny the city, Mitchell to Whitehall, to Ala- will have to be canceled. Mr. Davitt, however, is stronger than Mr. O'Brien with the extreme element in Cork, on account of his sufferings in an English convict prison. Mr. O'Brien is looked at askance by many of both factions, surrounded the platform about the who charge that he is rather unstable.

The police are doing extra duty in Cork, and find hard work in suppress-Forsythe street to Walton and ing the faction fights which are of back to Marietta, returning to its hourly occurrence on the streets. Mr. Davitt, Mr. O'Brien and the McCarthyites generally are announced by the Parnellites as murderers, and their followers retaliate in equally severe language. Then the shillelah comes into

WHISKY AS A DRIVER. A Wagon-Load of People Killed, Maimed and Mangled.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 22.-Andrew Winn, of Jefferson, S. D., in a drunken spree last evening overturned the wagon in which he was starting to drive home and instantly killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Fountaine, whose neck was broken. Winn's wife was struck in the back and badly injured; Winn himself was hurt and his two little children were mangled. One of Mrs. Fountaine's daughters was also crushed under the wagon.

To Receive the Freedom of the City of

LONDON, Oct. 22. - The council of the city of London has decided to confer the freedom of the city on King Humgiving a brief history of the movement | bert and Queen Marguerite of Italy, for the erection of the monument. It upon their visit to London in 1892. showed that almost every state in the This resolution is received with much union had subscribed to the fund, and satisfaction by Italians in London, as that the amount necessary had been showing the permanence of the friendly raised within thirty days after Mr. feeling between Italy and England, Grady's death. The Mexican band ren- which originated during the Italian dered an anthem selection, and Hon. struggle for liberty. The late Gen. Clark Howell then stepped to the front | Garibaidi was the last Italian to reof the platform to introduce the orator ceive the freedom of London. The of the occasion, David R. Hill, governor | honor will be presented in a gold box,

A. M. Hooker, a respectable resident of Sedalia, Mo., caused the arrest of a colored This is an unaccustomed spectacle. The corn doctor and fortune teller for assaultUHID MUD-SLINGERS.

Contemptible Conduct of the "Educated'

When the Ohio campaign was opened the republicans were the first to declare that the battle should be fought on living issues, that personalities should be kept out of the fight, in short, the campaign should be one of education. It was not necessary to serure the assent of the democrats to this as it was known by republicans that mud-slinging was not a habit of emocrats. In one of his opening peeches Gov. Campbell spoke in the ighest terms of Maj. McKinley, of his terling honesty, of his character as a rublic man and as a private citizen. The feelingly expressed his admiration or him and declared him to be his peronal friend. It was not long, howver, before the republicans discovered heir inability to cope with the demorats in a campaign of education. From rotection, their hobby, they shifted to filver. But on this, as on the tariff, ney were worsted by Gov. Campbell and his aids. Left without an issue, routed from their protection breakwater, the disorganized, demoralized epublican army was forced to load its mooth bores with mud and fire them at Gov. Campbell. The guns were not rained upon his character; no word vas uttered against his honesty or intagrity; no intimation that he had committed a dishonest act during his covernorship-there was absolutely othing in Gov. Campbell's public or Private life for the hard-pushed repubicans to assail. Then they thought of his financial condition. This, they claimed, was not such as a governor in A highly protected country should enjoy. He was not rich. He had not inrested his money in any of the monop-

olies fostered by the law of which his apponent was the creator. He was not wealthy, but they averred he was worse than poor, that he was in debt. Fabufous sums he was said to owe to his riends. To Mr. Cleveland he was said to be indebted many thousand dollars, to Mr. Brice sixty-five thousand dolars, to Mr. McLean fifteen thousand hollars, and to one Wilkinson, "a prominent Ohio politician," seven thousand dollars.

Republican papers printed these stories without making any effort to ascertain the truth of them. Thus it was that Gov. Campbell decided to call a halt. He had simply denied the stories as from time to time they had been hurled at him from the stump. but when the press printed them as gospel truth he resolved to defend himself. This is the method he took and a very effective one it is, too:

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 6.-Commercial Gazette. Cincinnati, O.: Un less you retract in your next issue, in the broadest and clearest possible language, the publication made by you this day, and purporting to be copied from the New York Recorder, I shall bring suit against you to-morrow. The man whom you call Ralph W Wilkinson, and to whom these monstrous lies are attributed, I never heard of. I do not propose to let you shield yourself behind some mythical person, or to escape because you are attempting to ruin my credit and reputation as an honorable man by printing from papers in New York what you have not the hardinood to print direct. Your meek editorial comment today is worse than would be a bold and open assumption of responsibility. Your screed taken from the New York Press the other day was untrue and libelous, and I shall bring suit upon that also unless you retract it. JAMES E. CAMPBELL

A message was sent by Mr. Campbell to his New York attorneys in reference to the Recorder and the Philadelphia Press which had printed similar stories. But this is not all. The men who are conducting the campaign of education for the republican party in Ohio so far forgot what little decency they may have possessed as to drag Mrs. Campbell, the governor's wife, into the campaign. No woman in Ohio stands higher in the estimation of the people than Mrs. Campbell. The men who are trying to daub Mr. Campbell with mud surely might have had respect enough for their mothers and sisters to leave Mrs. Campbell alone. But they did not, and the word was passed along the line and heralded by the organs that Mrs. Campbell was an ex-

travagant woman. Think of what an issue that would make if the republicans only pushed it. The governor's wife extravagant! What a subject for a stump speech! How the orator could enlarge upon such a vital question! Ohio could be made a republican state eternally by

such an issue. If there was any doubt about the election of Gov. Campbell the publication of these attacks on his financial condition removes it. The respectable members of the republican party will not approve of such despicable methods to defeat an opponent.-Chicago

SOLIDITY OF THE SOUTHWEST. The Farmers Retrenching Against Mo

nopolistic Oppression. Strong evidence of the vital forces at work in the industries and trade of the south is the fact that that section is now more prosperous than it has been for several years. For the last year or two no portion of the country has had a more trying ordeal or had more obstacles thrown in the way of its prog-

From the day that the Reed congress was organized the south was threatened from Washington with a revolutionary enactment deliberately intended to create disorder, disturb confidence and check its growing industries. How many millions of dollars the south lost through this infamous measure, put forward by the greedy and reckless political gamesters who dictated the policy of Reed's congress, will never be known; but the loss was future. real, and it was great.

Before the force bill was out of the way a hurtful blow was struck at the cotton interests of the south by the McKinley tariff, which not only imposed heavier burdens of taxation upon the cotton growers, but in a measure crippled their best customers by diminishing their ability to pay good prices for cotton. The increase in the duties on cotton goods for the benefit of New England mill owners made it necessary that European mill owners, who take nearly three-fourths of the crop, should pay enough less for raw cotton to meet the increased tax on manufactured cotton goods. Directly and in Ohio. -St. Louis Republic. indirectly the McKinley tariff has made the cotton crops of this year thing to gain and nothing to lose by worth fifteen to twenty per cent. less | the best ballot law that can be devised, than they would have been worth if

that tariff had not been passed.

ing little to waste they have been economical. If they have contributed less to the prosperity of the north they

have made the most of every element of prosperity at home The county and district fairs in Texas, more numerous, better attended and with better exhibits than ever before, tell their own story of substantial prosperity among the farmers, as well as of their keen interest in the finer points of farm economy. The Texas farmers have not been spending money freely because they have not had the wherewith to spend, and borrowing has been difficult; but they have been making some long strides towards be coming independent of borrowing.

The results of the year's saving and working in Arkansas are summed up in the statement that the farmers will his year owe less money when the crops are sold than they owed last year; that there 'have been more diversified farming, better methods, more home comforts, more public improvements and a general upbuilding throughout the state. The towns are improving faster than the country, but the rural districts are doing well."

They and all farmers in the south the depleting tariff taxes imposed for the sole benefit of a small but greely and the government at Washington restricted to its legitimate function of raising revenue for its own needs .-St. Louis Republic.

BLAINE'S LATEST DODGE.

Mr. Blaine attempts to spike the gun

ne himself loaded when he wrote his

The Jingo Statesman Perpetrates One His Old-Time Tricks.

amous letter to Senator Fry about the McKinley bill. He now says that his condemnation of it was written before the reciprocity clause was put in, and that that removed all his objections. Now it is to be said that the reciprocty clause of the bill is notoriously not what Mr. Blaine wanted it to be and tried to make it. He wanted the duty on sugar left on, and one on hides put on, so that he could actually have some concessions to offer instead of, as now, only a threat to make. He also adds that "the reciprocity provision is provng very useful, especially in farm products, and more particularly in the case of the two articles mentioned in he paragraph quoted, pork and flour." In this he differs from the last campaign document put forth by the bureau of statistics, in which it is admitted that "it is not to be expected that the results of the treaty with Brazil will be very marked as yet." He differs still more from the Dry Goods Economist, which says in its issue of October 17: "In the face of a reciprocity treaty now in operation with Brazil, it will surprise most people to learn that exports of cotton cloth to that country have fallen off nearly fifty per cent, in value." And the reduction on flour in Cuba is not yet in effect, while not a "in which I hold your August pound of pork has yet been exported to laws. But the letter will serve its main object, which undoubtedly was to show that Mr. Blaine does not propose to let the president steal his reciprocty thunder, and that he by no means vishes to be considered as a "neglectable quantity," politically. But what a strange state of things it is which makes it necessary for him to go into an elaborate argument to prove that he is "not opposed to the McKinley bill," when that bill is about all there is to present-day republicanism!-N. Y. Post.

POLITICAL OPINION.

---Store prices are democratic arguments for wage-earners.-N. Y. World. -Maj. McKinley, did you ever stop o think that the \$200,000,000 excessive tariff taxes annually collected would be worth just \$200,000,000 to the people f left in the pockets of the rightful owners?-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

-Mr. Blaine's commendation of the McKinley law is simple enough. 'The law as McKinley made it," he says, was abominable. The law after I had tinkered it was admirable." And from this the friends of the Ohio Napoleon argue that all men should vote for Mc-Kinley as the greatest of law-makers because Blaine has said it.-Chicago

- A year ago Mr. McKinley could ardly find words strong enough to express his contempt and horror for cheapness. "Cheap clothes make a cheap man!" he cried. Now he is doing his utmost to prove that his tariff has actually brought about this very cheapness. Thus he "wires in and wires out and leaves the matter still in doubt whether the snake that made the track was going in or coming back."-N. Y.

--- What conclusion must workingmen come to if, with an undeniable increase in the prices of their necessities, they are not able to show a penny's increase of wages? The only way that the defenders of war tariffs can prove their case as the protectors of American labor is to show an increase of wages running parallel with the increased cost of living. If they cannot show it what is the inevitable conclusion?-Boston Globe.

--- When one of the McKinley padges of "Ohio sheet steel and California tin" reached New York, the agent of Gordon & Dillworth promptly telegraphed an order to Piqua for one thousand boxes of tin-plate. This is the answer:

PIQUA, O., Sept. 25, 1891.-J. B. Reynolds New York: Thanks for inquiry, but we make terne-plate only and have sufficient orders from our regular customers for the immediate

CINCINNATI CORREGATING COMPANY. -St. Louis Republic

-The desperation of the republican eampaign in Ohio is shown by the fact that the bedraggled banner of the bloody shirt has again been thrown to the breeze. Frantic sectionalism was to be expected of Foraker; he knows no better. But when a man like Senator Sherman rants as he did in his Cincinnati speech, calling Mills a 'rebel" and speaking of the tariff reformers as "these southern men," no further evidence is needed that the political desperadoes are beginning to perceive the shadows of coming events

-The democratic party has everywhatever its pron republican party everywhere in And yet in many portions of the practice opposes ballot reform. It has south the people are to-day on a se- fought against the Australian ballot in eurer basis of prosperity than they Pennsylvania; it is trying to nullify were a year or two ago. The selfdenial, prudence and foresight neces | vented the enactment of the Australian sary to meet the difficulties of the past ballot in Iowa. The effort to make two years have borne legitimate fruit Mr. Fassett, the partner of Matthew S. in greater independence and freedom Quay in the republican canvass of 1888 from debt. Having comparatively little money to spend they have lived more upon their own resources; have make angels weep.—Albany Argus.



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But there's only one medicine of its kind that can and does promise it. It's Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's the guaranteed remedy for all Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst scrofula. It cleanses, purifies, and enriches the and west will do vastly better after | blood, invigorates the system, and cures Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, class of monopolists are sponged out. Erysipelas and all manner of bloodtaints from whatever cause. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence.

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